

The Delabash Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute
WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1859

The Wabash & Erie Canal.

We said in an article, written a few days ago, that as the Trustees of the W. & E. Canal had determined to abandon this great work, it was a matter of the deepest interest to this portion of the State, to know what disposition the Legislature would make of it. Shall the Canal be kept in repair, or shall it be suffered to go to decay? These are questions, and questions demanding immediate attention and careful consideration.

On last Thursday the Trustees made their report to the Legislature, and were indignant to the State Sentinel for the following synopsis of it:

"The result of the year's business shows a deficiency of \$60,000 as compared with the cost of maintenance. This result was increased by the extra damage done to the canal by the great June floods, which also interrupted the navigation for nearly ninety days.

"The deficiency for 1857 was about fifty thousand dollars.

"The estimated outlay for repairs and expenses of maintenance for the year 1859 is about \$155,000, of which amount about \$30,000 will be required in the southern division, between Terre-Haute and Evansville, and the balance of \$125,000 for the northern division and the State line. Allowing for a considerable increase in the tolls and water rents in 1859 over 1858, still the deficiency of income to cover the expense of maintenance, would not be less, probably, than \$75,000. The trustees had on hand on the 1st of December, 1858, of available cash means, a balance of \$24,000—which has been nearly exhausted in settling up accounts to the 1st of January. During the winter there is no income arising from tolls as the canal is closed, and owing to the reduced quantity and quality of the lands on hand, very little can be counted on from that source.

"The Trustees have not, therefore, the means of opening and maintaining the navigation of the Canal, and they have no expectation of receiving enough from the tolls and revenues of the Canal for that purpose. The great decline in tolls and the ruin of the Canal as a revenue measure, is a consequence, in the opinion of the Trustees, of the Railroad competition.

"For the year 1852 the tolls amounted to \$192,400, and had increased regularly from 1846 up to 1852, both inclusive, at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum, which rate of increase, if continued up to 1858 inclusive, would give for that year \$363,000.

"The receipts at the Port Wayne office alone, where the incoming goods were entered, averaged for several years previous to the opening of the Wabash Valley road, about \$65,000 per annum more than the receipts from the whole line of canal for the last two years. Since the opening of the railroad the receipts at that office have averaged about \$15,000 per annum only. The receipts at the Lafayette office, which was the principal exporting office for corn, wheat, pork, beef, &c., amounted in one year, (1853), to \$74,000, and for several years previous to 1855, ranged from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum. After the opening of the railroad, the receipts at this office were reduced to about \$12,000 per annum."

The above figures show, that for the future it can hardly be expected our bondholders will take any further interest in this Canal, unless they are compelled to, under the original contract entered into between them and the State in what is known as the Buler bill, of course they will not. They will advance nothing to keep up our Canal. As long as it would pay their interest was to keep control of it, but when it was a source of expense to them their interest immediately stopped.—We suppose there is about as much human nature in a bondholder as in any body else. If the Canal is to be kept in repair it will have to be done by the State, by individuals, corporations, or associations. Nothing further can be expected from those who have had the control of it for the last several years. The questions are, what ought the Legislature to do, or what ought to be done?

Hogs.

The following is a statement of the whole number of hogs packed in this city during the season of 1858-59, with the average and aggregate weights, also, a statement of the business of 1857-58.

PARTIES.	1857-58. AVERAGE WHEAT.	TOTAL WEIGHT.
Early & Son	13,626	4,099,290
W. B. Warren	11,517	3,048,490
Paulson, Mann & Co.	11,500	1,793,300
Huntman & Co.	9,953	4,701,400
M. D. Williams	9,267	668,236
J. Durbin & Co	4,990	1,000,000
J. C. Ross	812	133,968
	62,697	7,067,046

There are 300 to come to Huntman & Co. which, at the same average, would increase the number of hogs to 43,997—total weight to 7,744,496, and making the difference in number of hogs 4,109, and in weight 1,873,493.

Publication of the Laws.

The propriety of publishing the laws as they are enacted, is a matter of the deepest interest to the State, inasmuch as it affects the people. That such should be the case no sensible man can for a moment dispute. How is the citizen to know the laws unless he has the opportunity of reading them? We hope our Representatives will consider this matter, and in a few days we will present our views on this subject to detail.

On the 18th inst., last night, at the 2nd engine house, was a very fine affair, and well attended. The many good things, produced from the baskets would have tempted even an epicure, after a feast.

The 2nd are hard to beat, whether on duty or in "tripping the light fantastic toe."

ET We are informed by a friend from Paris, that a clue has been discovered to the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Charles Summers.

Shedding der stupens are anticipated.

Legislative.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 2 o'clock.

The Senate concurred in resolution for the election of State officers being under consideration, it was adopted by a vote of 38 to 39.

On motion of Standfield the Senate were invited to the Hall of the House, by resolution, to participate in the election of the State officers named to the concurrent resolution adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate came into the Hall and formed a joint session with the House, the President presiding in the chair.

The Chair announced as the first officers to be elected three.

DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

Turpie, of the House, nominated Gratton F. Cookley, of Vigo, for the period of four years.

Edwards, of the House, nominated Callum H. Bailey, of Vigo.

The vote was taken viva voce, and resulted:

Earlywine, 75
Scattering, 63
Necessary to a choice, 67

For the Director for the term of two years, Green of the Senate nominated Jonathan B. Kelso, of Floyd.

Samuel H. Buskirk, of Monroe, was nominated for the office.

The vote stood:

Buskirk, 77
Kelso, 67

Messrs. Cookley, Brown and Buskirk having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared duly elected as State Prison Directors for the terms named in the statute governing the Penitentiary.

In the vote for Directors Messrs. Davis and Rhye supported the Democratic nominees—the successful candidates—Messrs. Hunter, Boyd and Wildman of the Republican members of the House voted for Buskirk in opposition to Kelso.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

The President announced a State Librarian as the next officer to be elected.

Turpie nominated James R. Bryant, of Marion.

Murray of the Senate nominated N. L. Wilson, of Tippecanoe.

The vote stood:

Bryant, 71
Wilson, 69

John B. Hillon (cast by Gregory of the House) received 3 votes.

Mr. Bryant was declared duly elected to the office of State Librarian.

CANAL TRUSTEE.

The President announced as the next officer to be elected a Trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Under the statute ending the canal to the bondholders it was claimed that the election for the office should be by ballot. Some members contended that the adoption of the new constitution, which provides that all elections by the Legislature shall be viva voce, had annulled that provision in the case of session.

It was finally agreed to elect by ballot, and Richard Raleigh, of Vanderburgh, was nominated by Turpie.

Wear, of the Senate, nominated William G. Coffin, of Parke.

Gaylord G. Barton was also nominated. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Raleigh, 68
Coffin, 70
Barton, 4
A. Peters, 4
John Baker, 1

Whole number of votes cast, 144
Necessary to a choice, 73

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, no election was had.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Raleigh, 73
Coffin, 72

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Raleigh, 73
Coffin, 69
Blank, 3

The fifth ballot resulted:

Raleigh, 71
Coffin, 70
Blank, 3

A sixth ballot was ordered without any decisive result, when the joint session, at a quarter past 6 o'clock adjourned until 7 o'clock.

FOR THE EXPRESS.

Religion.

De Quincy says, there is an great out-reach of thought, whether it be of art or of science, of nature or of man, of philosophy or of feeling, which does not incommensurate with religion. This is true—truer, as we advance physically, mentally, and spiritually, and thought, taking a higher aim, incommensurate more surely with religion.

It is not true in our day, as it seems to have been in earlier days, that "Ignorance is not the mother of devotion." Ignorance is not the mother of devotion, but of Skepticism.—Science has become a lamp to light us to a purer and higher faith. Skeptics may sneer, and hold erratic minds may endeavor to deride the minds of others, but the religious element remains unshaken, and man, be he savage or transcendentalist, is presently religious. Who that looks abroad upon nature, which is but a reflection of the splendor of the divine majesty, the sun itself and all we can imagine beyond it, being but faint shadows of His glory, without feeling the thrill of religious ecstasy, more and more, as grandeur and sublimity rise, like Alp on Alp, before him? And when our vision fails, and science comes to our aid, revealing above and below, the wonders of creation—opening field upon field—vista upon vista—life upon life—sun upon sun—system upon system—universe upon universe—I ask is it ignorance, or knowledge, which is the mother of devotion?

To the contemplative mind the wonders of nature assume the form of an inverted pyramid, the apex of which, is pointed by the smallest antinucleus which rotates its little ball in its glacial microscope. Gradually it begins to widen—broader, deeper, longer, more woodward, more angelical grows, the inverted pyramid, until it opens to four sides upon Heaven's base. Here its wonders are grandly concentrated, and the finite inseparable with the Infinite. I pity the man, and more the woman, who, with increasing knowledge, finds a decreasing faith. To say that God, and a thorough and appreciative knowledge of His works, are at all variance, is to destroy the harmony of a universe. To say that we cannot look through nature up to nature's God, is to discard the clue, to those labyrinthine corridors, through which the purest and most earnest heart have glided like sunbeams, from earth to heaven. How can any one dare say, that knowledge, from its lowest to its highest form, could clash with Him from whom all knowledge flows? Is it in the power of man, to be a seer of fables or fairs, on ocean depths or aerial currents, of fustil or crypt, to countermeant omnipotence? We cannot, by searching, find Him out, but we can by searching discover the footprints of our Creator. How narrow is that belief which would arrest investigation, or retard discovery. Can that man have faith in his own theory, who would close up all avenues approaching the mysteries of the deity?

There are a few advanced divines, and metaphysicians who are clearing the pathway of true religion, of many old prejudices. Henry Ward Beecher spares none of those old beliefs which lie in his way. Here is one of his life thoughts, "A man has a right to picture God according to his need, whatever it may be. This being shut up by ecclesiastical to a narrow way of coming to God, has stifled many a soul. A man has a right to go to God by any way which is true to him. If you can think it out, that is your privilege. If you can feel it out, that is your privilege."

And again he says, "If you can find a place between the throne of God, and the dust to which man's body crumbles, where the focal responsibilities of law do not weigh upon him, I will find a vacuum in nature. They have been upon him from God out of eternity, and from the earth out of nature, and from every department of life, as constant and all around him as the pressure of the air." "The more thorough a man's education is, the more he years for, and is pushed forward to new achievements. Whenever an emotion rises, up, and projects its life into the intellect, and the intellect is magnetized by it, the truths belonging to that emotion will be clearer under these vision-judgments, than at any other time." "Now the soul's hours of strong excitement are its luminous hours—its mountains of vision, from which it looks over the landscape of life, with unobstructed gaze. And the observations it then takes, and the judgments it forms, as far transcend the scope and truth of its ordinary sight, and reasoning, as the view from the seaward looking mountain transcends the view from the peat up valley."

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"Soaching time! O moments big as years!
All ye pass, swell out the monument's breast,
And press it upon our weary hearts,
That belief has not a space to breathe!"

Our favorite writers are telling us of the religiosity of the world of poetry, and the next thing they will be treating of, may be the religiosity of the world's religion. I hope so—for with religiosity there is always hope, and the favorite creeds of the day, are easily in need of both.

The fervor and despair of Leonardo da Vinci, when, after having painted the twelve apostles, there remained the divine head of the Christ to be painted. The prostration of the artist's soul before his task. The abandonment of all hope of executing the divine conception of his immortal mind. Then came the sleep—the dream—the somnambulant touch of the glorious head, and the painter awoke, to tremble before the work of his own hand. I call this a true example of the religiosity of art.

Longfellow chants his solemn truths, like an "old bard sublime." Holmes, in his touching poem, "The Poet," has in his touching words, "Poetry, above all things, subdues and uplifts the soul."

"All lovely things that we have heard or read
As fountains of inspiration,
Pointing us to the heaven's brink."

I could fill pages with the sweet religious sentiments of sweet poets. I cannot go on for them. I fear I cannot call them to my aid.

My readers must judge of this:

Write on my tablets all that is permitted
All that is for our human sense fitted
Then the events of this wide world I'll write
Like a strong giant, and my spirit loose
Till all its shoulders, it shall proudly bow
Winged to find out an immortal truth.

Is not this a sweet tribute to the moon?

O maker of sweet poems, dear delight
Of the fair world, and of the gentle life,
Simpler of clouds, than of crystal rivers
Mingled with leaves, and dew, and trembling streams,
Closer of lovely eyes, lovely dreams,
Lovers of nature, and of mortal things,
Of sweet joys, and of peaceful longing!

Does the reader mark how inevitably high thought, teaches religion? With this I reluctantly conclude a subject upon which much remains unsaid. So many spiritualistic mortals, remain unconverted from the sweet rays of sweet thoughts. So many genes sparkle over my subject, and entice me on to further wanderings, that I feel as though I had arrested my feet upon the threshold of an enchanted temple—with awe and awe untold.

New York Items.

New York, Jan. 18.

New counterfeits lives on the Shoe & Leather Bank of this city were put in circulation last night. Mr. Kennedy, who, as he alleges, was shipwrecked on the Margaret Tyson is recognized by the shipping master as the boy whose name was entered on the shipping articles of the Tyson, as Halleck Kennedy.

A large building, No. 68 Duane st. was burnt last night. It was occupied by some dress manufacturing mechanics—all of whose lost their stock and tools. Loss about \$50,000. The heaviest losses were on the Steam Laundry of R. Jones, and the Silver Plating establishment of Virgil Pierce.

The steam fire engine was operated very successfully.

The ship Manhattan arrived here, brought in the crew of the bark Franklin, Captain Young, of Liverpool, wrecked at sea. The Captain's wife and son were lost. The Franklin was from Pensacola, bound to Queens-town.

The Omaha Republican estimates the cost at that place of an outfit for four men, with provision and supplies for six months in the West Nebraska Gold Mines, at \$517.25.

The Wabash & Erie Canal.

The public are now pretty well advised that this Canal, which is its projecting and construction, engaged the greatest share of the public attention of the people of Western Indiana, and absorbed millions of money. Which first reduced and deluded the State into a debt of several millions of dollars. Then the creditors of the State, to not only relinquish to her six millions of her debt to them, but also to advance for its completion and for the supposed benefit of the State, several hundred thousand dollars more, to be sunk and lost in the same vortex, is now inevitably to be abandoned and to go to certain ruin and decay.—We are told, and have no doubt that it is the truth, that this Canal which our early fancy foresew finished and laden with a growing burden of the spoils of industry taken from our exhausted soil, will not, now that its completion has been realized, furnish an adequate revenue to keep up its repairs and preserve its navigation.

The Trustees of the Canal have made their report to the Legislature, and although it has not been printed, we are assured that it distinctly states that the earnings of the Canal have not been adequate to its maintenance during the past two years, by many thousands of dollars, and that it is estimated that to open the same in the spring and continue its navigable condition during the coming season will require the sum of \$75,000 in addition to all its probable earnings. We are also informed that the Trustees report that they have not money in their treasury sufficient to open it, and no resources from which to supply this deficiency. They state, we are informed, that they are powerless to do more to maintain the Canal.

And it follows that without the interposition of the Legislature or of the people interested in some form, the whole work will soon go to neglect and decay, and that all the vast property, interests, and expectations which have been built up along it, and predicated upon its preservation and use, are to be suddenly annihilated.

We are informed that there is no visible disposition on the part of the Legislature, now in session, to touch the subject, but that every member seems disposed either to evade, or openly express his opposition to any action whatever in regard to it. Some who represent a constituency most interested in the preservation of that Canal express themselves with entire indifference in regard to it, and on the whole, there is not presented the slightest hope that the Legislature will do anything at all to save it.

Free members, we think, understand the true position of the State in reference to the Canal. Most, if not all, are impressed with the opinion that the bondholders have also property in it, and that the State has no title or interest in it whatever. This is not the case. The Canal is vested in the Board of Trustees in trust and security, and the State has a reversionary interest in it. She elects a Trustee to take care of that interest, and also to protect the public enjoyment of its navigation. And the members of the Legislature cannot cast this subject from them, without a breach of duty, which, a few years ago, would have been considered fatal to the reputation of any member.

It seems now to be considered that if the Legislature do anything at all in regard to this subject, or even discuss it, they will commit the State to some new and increased obligation towards her creditors who have relinquished one half their claims against the State in consideration of this Trust. But this is all absurd. There is no such thing as the State's liability. All obligations against the State are of a moral nature merely. The State cannot be sued. She cannot legally be held to any obligation. No judgment can be obtained and no execution can run against the State.—It is plain that her moral obligations cannot be increased if the Legislature should be able to meet resolution to deliberate as to whether she ought and can do anything to save the vast and innocent sacrifice which will follow the loss of the Canal.

We are not prepared to say now what the Legislature ought to do, nor indeed whether it is practicable for her to do anything. We are not informed fully of the facts which should control the action of the Legislature. But we are well convinced that they cannot shrink from a consideration of the crisis presented by the report of the Trustees, and more, we think that it presents to them one of the most important matters which will engage their attention during the session.

It may be that the Canal cannot be maintained without a great and inadmissible expense to the State and that the Legislature cannot wisely appropriate any means towards its preservation. Of this we are not advised.—But of another thing we are advised, and that is, that the Canal cannot be abandoned and allowed to go to ruin without a vast and direct cost to the State. The private claims against the State to arise out of such an abandonment will hang upon future Legislatures like the pestilential vapors over the stagnant waters of the departed Canal. These claims will be pressed and preserved. They will come up to the Capitol from every square acre of ground along the line of the Canal from the State line to Evansville, they will multiply every year. Many of them will be speculative and fraudulent—many most just and meritorious. They will urged with effort, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required to foot the final bill. Every warehouse, mill and manufactory along the Canal—every lease of water power—every side cut that has been built into it by private capital—every boat constructed for use upon its waters, and every cubic yard of earth excavated upon the lands of individuals who originally, considering themselves benefited by the Canal to an extent equal to their injuries, demanded no damages for the construction, will form the basis of all these claims of reclamation upon the equitable and moral responsibility of the State. And how will she avoid the payment? The persons who will present these claims will be *legis*, and coming from half the counties in the State and combined in one interest and purpose, the result will be without question.

Would it not be well for the Legislature to consider now, whether this evil cannot be averted by some provision of timely wisdom? This we have written in advance of the publication of the Report of the Board of Trustees, and though we have much more to say this moment and could multiply thoughts which crowd forward for utterance, we forbear for the present.

North Conway Jan. 18.

The Brig Herald from Pernambuco for Boston went ashore, last night, on the Nantucket beach about 10 miles from the Rockland House. She broke badly. The crew were saved.

lates with the Infinite. I pity the man, and more the woman, who, with increasing knowledge, finds a decreasing faith. To say that God, and a thorough and appreciative knowledge of His works, are at all variance, is to destroy the harmony of a universe. To say that we cannot look through nature up to nature's God, is to discard the clue, to those labyrinthine corridors, through which the purest and most earnest heart have glided like sunbeams, from earth to heaven. How can any one dare say, that knowledge, from its lowest to its highest form, could clash with Him from whom all knowledge flows? Is it in the power of man, to be a seer of fables or fairs, on ocean depths or aerial currents, of fustil or crypt, to countermeant omnipotence? We cannot, by searching, find Him out, but we can by searching discover the footprints of our Creator. How narrow is that belief which would arrest investigation, or retard discovery. Can that man have faith in his own theory, who would close up all avenues approaching the mysteries of the deity?

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

Holmes.—Mr. Foster was denied leave to introduce a bill authorizing the P. M. General to contract for carrying the mails between Bangor and Halifax, N. S., by railroad.

The bill extending for 7 years the patent to Jas. G. Holmes for an improvement in a chair for invalids was passed.

At the instance of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the consideration of the motion to commit the French polition bill reported last session to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was further postponed till next Tuesday two weeks.

This does not affect a second bill recently passed by the Senate.

The House then went into committee on the bill to modify the revenue laws.

Mr. Comins, while not approving all details of the bill, would give it his support on broad national grounds; it being important, not only to the navigation, but to all the transporting interests of the country.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of an amendment, to abolish the traffic in slaves, to which the country is committed, with Great Britain, in the treaty of 1814.

Will gentlemen continue to traffic in human flesh and blood, and involve the nation in the guilt of perjury?

Smith, of Va.—What do you think of the Coolie trade and the French traffic in Africans?

Giddings—I think it as bad as the coastwise slave trade. If it was to sell the gentleman, his wife and his children, I should object—(laughter).

Smith suggested whether it would not be as well to comment on the interesting fact of five vessels in the free States and five in southern States, being engaged in the traffic, before he undertakes to reform the morals of his neighbors.

Giddings—I would as soon lay hands on a northern as on a southern pirate, I am not secondarily in my views. (Laughter).

In the course of his remarks he said, if he would be nominated for Governor of Ohio, he would make a straight issue with the Democratic party.

He wished to ask his colleague, Cox, whether the latter's party was for or against the slave trade?

Cox rose to pay his respects to his colleague for a few moments, a crowd gathered around him.

He said that Giddings knew that Democratic members at the former session had voted it inexpedient and unjust to restore the African slave trade and that the Democratic party North and South was opposed to it.

Giddings remarked that he alluded to the coastwise slave trade.

After a protracted colloquy between Giddings and Cox, in which Giddings remarked that he considered negroes the equals of Democrats, and that where their intellect and moral virtues excelled that of Democrats they should be allowed to vote.

Mr. Stanton closed the debate by advocating the bill, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17.

Holmes.—On motion of Mr. Phelps it was resolved that during the ensuing three weeks from to-day, it shall be in order for the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to take a recess till 7 o'clock P. M. for general debate only.

Mr. Stephens moved that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for new business.

Mr. Morgan objected, unless the proviso be attached that the subject introduced should not include the admission of new States.

Mr. Stephens: "That will be as a majority of the House may determine."

Mr. Morgan: "Then I object, to the introduction of the resolution."

Mr. Morris announced the death of Thos. D. Harris, his colleague, pronouncing an eulogy on his public and private worth.

SENATE.—The Senate chamber is crowded to excess as Senator Douglas is expected to pronounce an eulogy on the death of Mr. Harris of Illinois.

Mr. Douglas, to the evident dissatisfaction of about 2000 spectators who thronged the gallery and every accessible place in the chamber, who expected to hear an extempore oration, read in a low tone a brief sketch of the life and public services of the deceased.

Shields and Davis followed in brief eulogies, and after the passage of the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned.

Drs. Wortman & Williams,

Are traveling Physicians, they establish a route and aim to visit each place once in about six weeks. That course enables them to see their patients often, consequently they can prescribe with much better success than by writing.

One of them will be at the Terre-Haute House, in Terre Haute again on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 19th and 20th, 1859. They devote all their time to the study and treatment of Chronic Disease. Their extensive traveling affords them an opportunity to see and investigate a great variety of diseases. At nearly all the places they visit, their rooms are crowded with patients, all having different stages of disease, this gives them all the advantages that physicians derive from visiting Hospitals, they are prepared to treat, successfully, all curable cases. They treat Consumption, all diseases of the throat and air passages, by the inhalation of medicated vapors, together with general treatment. They at all times have from one hundred to several hundred cases under their special charge and treatment—they are discharging cured, and receiving new applicants daily. By their local and general treatment, Consumption, in its first and second stages, is as much under the control of medicines as any other formidable disease. They wish it distinctly understood, that they are possession of, and use the Brompton Hospital remedies, that were adopted after many years experience, and the treatment of thousands of cases. Thus it may be seen, that they are not, as many are, experimenting, they pledge themselves to deal candidly and honestly with all, and give their opinions freely in all cases, they never urge any one to take their treatment, but leave all to choose their own course.

ET All persons wishing their advice, will call early, as their stay is short.

No charge for consultation.

Jan. 19, 1859 wly

Mrs. Sallie Mattingly, a granddaughter